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**PRODUCTION NOTE**

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SIXTH AND SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE PRAIRIE GROUSE COMMITTEE, ILLINOIS  
CHAPTER - THE NATURE CONSERVANCY

Period Covered: 1 July 1972 through 30 June 1974

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62401

**BOGOTA FLOCK: DOWN IN 1974!**

The annual booming ground surveys were conducted on eight areas in seven counties of south-central Illinois in the spring of 1974. A total of 208 prairie chicken cocks were counted on six areas, a decline of 22 percent from the 266 cocks found on eight areas in 1973 (Table 1).

At Bogota, counts were made at no less than weekly intervals from mid-March through mid-April. These data were supplemented by observations recorded almost daily by visitors in blinds on the three major booming grounds. The 143 cocks on the Bogota Area in Jasper County represented a decline of 30 percent from the peak count of 203 cocks in the spring of 1973 (Table 1); this decline was the first since the spring of 1968 when the population reached a low of 37 cocks. The decline in 1974 was attributed to poor nesting success in 1973. Intensive nest studies at Bogota in 1973 indicated the poorest nest success (31 percent) in the 11 years of the project. Two years of heavy winter snow and rain and their detrimental effects on nest cover, a reduced food base for predators, and a high rate of predation on nests were the main factors to which the poor hatch of 1973 was attributed.

Despite the population decline, improvements in the distribution of the flock at Bogota were noted in the spring of 1974. Four cocks boomed with up to 10 hens near the 80-acre Jamerson McCormack Sanctuary on the south edge of the study area in 1974, compared with two cocks in 1973 (Table 2) and one cock (the first since acquisition of this 80-acre tract in 1965) in 1972. On the east edge of the study area, up to 12 cocks were observed on or near the 110-acre Joseph W. Galbreath Sanctuary (acquired and seeded in 1972) although, a stable booming ground did not become established there in 1974. Except for two minor booming grounds involving one to three cocks, all booming grounds were located on or in close proximity to the sanctuaries at Bogota. Also, courtship activity was noted on each sanctuary at Bogota in 1974.

In 1974, prairie chickens were found on only five areas outside the primary research and management area at Bogota (Table 1). This spring no chickens were found near Fairman (4 cocks in 1973) or near Loogootee (2 cocks in 1973). However, three flocks increased--Bible Grove (4 cocks to 8 cocks), Mt. Erie (6 cocks to 9 cocks), and Hoyleton (3 cocks to 10 cocks). On the sanctuary areas in Marion County, the Kinmundy-Forbes Park flock declined from 22 cocks in 1973 to 13 cocks in 1974, but the Farina flock increased slightly from 22 cocks to 25 cocks. The flocks now associated with sanctuaries in Marion County (38 cocks) and Jasper County (143 cocks) constitute 87 percent of the known statewide population of prairie chickens.

## NEST SUCCESS: POOR IN 1973 AND 1974:

A total of 68 prairie chicken nests were found on the Bogota Study area during the summer of 1974. Sixty-four nests were found on 375 acres searched on sanctuaries, two nests were found on 25 acres searched on private land, one nest was found accidentally on private land (in wheat--the first nest documented in this cover type), and one nest found on the sanctuaries in 1974 had been active in 1973. The density of one nest per 5.9 acres of grassland on sanctuaries in 1974 was less than the density of one nest per 4.7 acres in 1973 or one nest per 4.4 acres in 1972. However, the density of nests in 1974 was still well above the mean of one nest per 11.2 acres for 1963 through 1971.

In 1974, hatched nests were found on sanctuaries at the rate of one nest per 15.6 acres; for 1963 through 1974, success ranged from a high of one nest per 7.8 acres in 1972 to a low of one nest per 76.0 acres in 1965. An estimated 1.8 acres of sanctuary grassland were required per chick hatched in 1974.

The nest success of 41 percent in 1974 was low compared with the mean of 67 percent for 1963-72, but, was an improvement over the record low of 31 percent success in 1973 (Table 3). By adding the 2 years of poor success (1973-74) to the preceding 10 years, the mean success rate of 57 percent approaches the 50 percent success rate commonly reported for prairie chickens in the literature.

Although hatch success in 1974 was improved over 1973, the number of fertile eggs per hatch (9.6), the number of hatched eggs per clutch (8.9), and hatchability (82.3 percent) in 1974 were all below similar statistics for both 1973 and the long-term means for 1963-74. Because of the low hatchability of eggs, fewer chicks left 25 hatched nests found in 1974 than left 23 hatches found in 1973.

Hens were killed at 10.3 percent (4) of the nests that were unsuccessful due to predation or abandonment in 1974. Over the 12-year period (1963-74), nest sites showing evidence of hen kills averaged 12.1 percent of 199 nests that were destroyed by predators or abandoned.

Between 1963 and 1969, hen kills were recorded at only 2 of 33 nests (both in 1964) that were unsuccessful because of predation or abandonment. In 1970, 1972, 1973, and 1974, hen kills were noted at 24 percent, 19 percent, 13 percent, and 10 percent, respectively, of the nests that were unsuccessful due to predation or abandonment. Thus, during the past 5 years, predation on nesting hens has been relatively high.

The coyote has increased noticeably in numbers at Bogota, and throughout southcentral Illinois over the past 5 years. Although predation from coyotes may be a factor, hen kills have declined from 24 percent to 10 percent over the past 5 years during which time coyotes appear to have increased. On the basis of limited livetrapping and observations made in the course of management and research activities at Bogota, opossums, raccoons, skunks, (in that order) appear to be the principal predators of prairie chicken nests. Roaming dogs are certainly involved and coyotes, weasels, minks, and foxes are undoubtedly a factor.

Prairie chicken nests appeared to have been more vulnerable to predators during unusually wet weather in the springs of both 1973 and 1974. Also, data on other vertebrates indicated that the food base of predators was reduced on prairie chicken sanctuaries in 1973 and 1974. The nests of other ground-nesting birds and the nests and sighting of cottontails and small mammals were sharply reduced compared with 1963-72 (Table 4).

Other studies have suggested that high populations of buffer species result in increased numbers of predator hours in a given field and therefore that the "finds" by predators of "stationary" food items such as prairie chicken nests, would increase in direct proportion to predator hours. However, it seems that the low availability of buffer species, combined with excessive rainfall and badly flattened or lodged nest cover, resulted in an increased exploitation of the prairie chicken resource by predators on the sanctuaries in 1973 and again in 1974.

Probably the most practical management implication to be emphasized by the past 2 years of poor nest success is the problem of minimizing predator habitat. Denning sites in particular should be eliminated wherever possible on the prairie chicken sanctuaries. We hope that the high rate of predation to which nests have been subjected the past 2 years is a temporary phenomenon due largely to the exceedingly wet nesting seasons. It will be vital to learn, through continuance of our nest study, whether the present high level of predation on nests is in fact temporary or a continuing factor to consider relative to management policy.

#### DEMAND FOR BLINDS CONTINUES TO INCREASE

During the spring of 1974, 416 people visited the prairie chicken booming grounds in Jasper County. Beginning with 56 people in 1966, when records were first kept, the number of visitors has increased each spring and has totaled 2,277 to date. Repeat visitations probably amount to about 10 percent of the total. In 1974, 47 groups representing 27 different universities, colleges, high schools, Audubon clubs, and other civic groups and agencies were present on 32 mornings (limit of about 20 per morning). In addition to Illinois, this spring groups came from Missouri, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts.

Visitors aided the research project by recording their observations on standard forms during 66 "blind mornings" (one or more observers per blind per morning). Although college students continue to provide the best observations, all observers provided usable information. Information included numbers of cocks and hens present, numbers of copulations observed, and apparent effects of interactions, both intraspecific and interspecific, on booming ground behavior. These observations provide information on the stability of booming grounds in terms of their locations and the numbers of birds using the various grounds. Observations also provide a basis for determining the peak period of hen visitation and copulations on the booming grounds.

The period between 30 March through 12 April has been the peak period of courtship and matings. Although the peak count of 143 cocks at Bogota in 1974 was 30 percent lower than in 1973, the peak count of 96 hens in 1974 was the same as in 1973 (Table 2). Fifty-two copulations were observed in 1974 compared with 59 observed in 1973.

Observations of behavior on booming grounds indicate the existence of dominance hierarchies among hens as well as among cocks. Vigorous disputes frequently occurred within groups of hens on booming grounds. Presumably, the more dominant hens are mated first.

Marsh hawks were the most common source of disruption on the booming grounds, although interactions between the prairie chickens and short-eared owls, red-tailed hawks, pheasants, coyotes, dogs, and farming activities were also commonly noted.

#### MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES: NUMEROUS!

During 1973, the management of established nest-brood grasslands involved the following activities: harvesting of redtop and timothy seed, 431 acres; harvest of prairie grass seed, 19 acres; harvest of legume seed, 5 acres; harvest of hay, 84 acres; grazing, 68 acres; rotary mowing for weed and brush control, 228 acres; disking of firelanes, 8.9 miles; prescribed burning in March, 96 acres; prescribed burning in August, 24 acres; and selective basal spraying, on 8 acres.

Management to provide booming grounds and to develop new sods involved the following cropping activities in 1973: soybeans, 124 acres; corn, 8 acres; milo, 16 acres; wheat, 72 acres; redtop seedings, 102 acres; legume seedings, 21 acres; and prairie seedings, 12 acres. Limestone was applied on 30 acres and longterm fertilizers were applied on 46 acres. Additional activities involved 0.74 mile of fence building and 5.5 hours of bulldozing ditches and junk heaps (Tables 5, 6). Much of the management was accomplished through cropping leases with 11 local farmers or through contractual services. Project personnel did all the prescribed burning and brush spraying and much of the rotary mowing and seeding.

The income from habitat management, including crops, grass-legume seed, hay, pasture fees, and Federal farm programs amounted to \$30,989.46 for the past 3 fiscal years for the Prairie Grouse Committee, which now owns or leases 894 acres (Table 7). Expenses to the PGC for habitat management during the same period, including fertilizer, seed, fuel, chemicals, equipment and land taxes totaled \$25,492.50, leaving a balance of \$5,496.96. The income to the Illinois State Treasurer from habitat management on 567 acres owned by the Illinois Department of Conservation (IDC) and dedicated as Illinois Nature Preserves amounted to \$2,928.90 in FY 1973-74 (Table 8). Expenses to the IDC amounted to \$2,030.02, thus leaving a balance of \$898.88. The PGC's income and expenses are detailed according to source and by sanctuary for the past three fiscal years in Tables 9 through 14.

Costs of habitat management to both agencies (PGC and IDC), including real estate taxes paid by the PGC, were below the amounts of income. Although income from management may not exceed costs every year, sanctuary management is essentially a self-sustaining operation (Table 15). Also, much of the management that is essential for prairie chickens can produce tax dollars, food, and fiber (and grass seed). From this standpoint, our prairie chicken management program is unique, and this aspect is likely to become more important because of the mounting pressures of an increasing human population.

#### LAND ACQUISITION AT STANDSTILL

Following the purchase of the 40-acre Walters tract on 22 June 1973, the sanctuary system in Jasper County now contains 1,000.8 acres in 13 separate acquisitions (see Table 1 and Fig. 1 of the 5th Annual Report). In Marion County we are still limited to four acquisitions totaling 460 acres. With the possible exception of 100 acres southwest of the Lacey Sanctuary, Marion County, additional land to complete the goal of 1,500 acres in each county is not presently available for purchase--at least not in suitable locations for prairie chickens. A few tracts of farmland comparable to much of the present sanctuary land, purchased for \$225 to \$525 per acre, have recently sold for over \$1,100 per acre in nearby communities. Thus, it will be increasingly difficult and expensive to add to the sanctuary systems and achieve the goal of 1,500 acres in each county if we are limited to acquiring land by purchase.

The electrical power generating complex now under construction in Jasper County by Central Illinois Public Service Company (CIPS) appears to have considerable potential for prairie chicken management, provided a cooperative program can be agreed upon. CIPS has been contacted with a proposal to designate for prairie chicken management about 1,000 acres of the 8,000 acres of land they recently acquired immediately west of the sanctuary complex at Bogota. As of July 1974, CIPS has expressed an interest in prairie chickens and they have taken our proposal under advisement. Acceptance by CIPS of an effective management plan for prairie chickens would do much to mitigate losses of wildlife habitat and would partially compensate for the potential problems due to people, powerlines, and pollution in the area. However, one form of pollution, noise from the generating plant, may at times essentially "drown out" the booming of the prairie chickens. This is a priceless aesthetic value that is difficult to mitigate or compensate for in any way.

#### PURCHASE CONTRACTS: NEARLY ALL PAID OFF!

Payments on the contract on the Burridge D. Butler Sanctuary in Marion County were completed in March 1974. The final payment on the east 60 acres of the Donnelley Sanctuary (Donsbach contract) will be completed about 1 November 1974. This leaves the PGC with only one payment (\$6,000 plus \$360 interest) to make on the Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey McCormick Sanctuary on 1 March 1975 (Table 16). Continuing obligations on land include the annual lease payments (Table 17) on the Jamerson McCormack Sanctuary (\$750) and the 80-acre portion of the Lacey Sanctuary (\$800).

Table 1. Spring counts of prairie chicken cocks on booming grounds in 1973 and 1974.

Census Area	1973	1974	Percent Change
Jasper County			
Bogota	203	143	-30
Marion County			
Farina	22	25	+14
Kinmundy-Forbes Park	22	13	-40
Fairman	4	0	-100
Effingham County			
Loogootee	2	0	-100
Wayne County			
Mt. Erie	6	9	+50
Washington County			
Hoyleton	3	10	+233
Clay County			
Bible Grove	4	8	+100
Total	266	208	-22



Table 2. Summary of counts of prairie chickens on booming grounds on the Bogota Study Area in 1973 and 1974.

Booming Grounds	1973				1974			
	Cocks		Highest Count	Hens	Cocks		Highest Count	Hens
	Regularly Present			Highest Count	Regularly Present			Highest Count
	Min.	Max.			Min.	Max.		
Yeatter	26	26	31	12	21	24	30	16
Yeatter West	2	3	5	2				
M. Field	48	51	54	12	35	36	40	14
McGraw	20	26	26	3	14	15	18	4
Donnelley East	31	35	37	25	26	28	36	20
Donnelley West	2	4	4	0	3	4	4	5
Mark 40	5	6	9	3	3	4	4	11
Mark 40 North	2	2	4	0	2	2	3	0
Mark 17	8	5	8	10				
Galbreath					3	5	12	2
C. McCormick	9	12	12	9	3	5	5	9
C. McCormick S&E	1	4	7	0				
J. McCormack	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	10
Otis North	7	9	9	1	5	5	11	1
Otis South	3	5	5	8				
Fuson West	6	10	10	5	4	7	7	3
Fuson East	1	1	2	2				
G. Marshall	2	2	2	0	1	1	1	0
Fritchle-Eckel					2	3	4	1
Bogota South	2	2	2	0				
Total	177	205	229	96	126	143	179	96
Highest Count on one morning	203 (April 6)				(not obtained)			

Table 3. Success of prairie chicken nests found on sanctuaries on the Bogota Study Area, 1963-74.

Fate of Nest	1963-72	1973	1974	1963-74
Hatched	189	23	24	236
Destroyed by Predators	81	50	34	165
Abandoned ( $> 1$ egg)	14	1	1	16
Abandoned (1 egg) <sup>a</sup>	6	3	2	11
Empty Nests	2	0	0	2
Fate Unknown	10	7	3	20
Total Nests Found	302	84	64	450
Percent Successful <sup>b</sup>	66.6	31.1	40.7	56.6
Range	50.0-100.0			31.1-100.0

<sup>a</sup> Not simply dropped eggs; evidence of nest building present.

<sup>b</sup> Empty nests, abandoned nests with only one egg, and nests of unknown fate excluded.

Table 4. Numbers of nests of various species of birds and mammals found during searches for prairie chicken nests on sanctuaries and private land, southcentral Illinois, 1963-74.

	1963-65 <sup>a</sup>	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1963-74
Acres Searched	1,224	252	389	350	347	586	594	375	406	400	4,923
Nests Found											
Prairie Chicken	38	7	11	19	28	63	63	86	85	67	467
Bobwhite quail	20	2	15	25	59	34	40	34	17	9	255
Pheasant	0	0	0	0	1	7	10	4	9	4	35
M. dove (off ground)	nr <sup>b</sup>	nr	nr	1	nr	20	13	0	4	2	40
M. dove (on ground)	10	15	17	15	31	23	17	12	16	3	159
Upland sandpiper	9	4	0	0	2	2	10	1	0	0	28
S-b marsh wren	0	0	4	0	7	2	1	0	0	5	19
R-w blackbird	53	89	193	216	300	459	413	411	393	340	2,867
E. meadowlark	57	22	52	40	118	207	86	76	28	28	714
Dickcissel	27	6	60	59	47	59	103	38	28	72	499
Field sparrow	0	0	6	9	12	31	33	21	6	16	134
Grasshopper sparrow	12	0	4	3	9	7	7	5	4	3	54
Henslow's sparrow	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Song sparrow	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Gold finch	0	0	0	2	1	6	5	2	2	6	24
Cottontail rabbit	13	nr	nr	21	18	58	34	31	17	1	193
Small mammal	nr	3,399	165	2,234	4,251	1,235	3,723	2,363	1,271	574	19,215

<sup>a</sup> Data for 1963-65 are probably not comparable to subsequent years.

<sup>b</sup> nr = not recorded.

Table 5. Habitat management activities completed in 1973 on prairie chicken sanctuaries owned or leased by The Nature Conservancy (894 acres), in Jasper and Marion counties.

Crop or Activity	Sanctuary											
	C.	East 60		J.	McCormick Fuson Donnelley McCormack Galbreath Walters Butler Lacey Loy Total							
Mgmt. of Nest-brood Grasslands (acres)												
Redtop & timothy seed harvest	46	64	40	35	37	0	37	41	21	322		
Prairie grass seed harvest	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8		
Legume seed harvest	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5		
Mowing for weed & brush control	43	10	3	10	5	0	9	0	0	80		
Hay harvest	5	0	17	0	4	0	18	8	20	72		
Pasture grazed	0	3	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	28		
Firelanes disked (miles)	0.5	0	0.6	0.1	1.0	0	0	0	0	2.2		
Prescribed burns - March	18	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	55		
Prescribed burns - August	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7		
Selective basal spraying (miles)	0.3	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0.4		
Selective basal spraying (acres)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Mgmt. for Booming Grounds & New Sods (acres)												
Corn	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	8		
Milo	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16		
Soybeans	13	36	7	16	0	0	19	0	0	91		
Wheat	0	13	10	0	28	0	0	0	7	58		
Disking for new seedings	0	23	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	32		
Redtop seedings	0	23	3	0	14	0	9	24	0	73		
Legume seedings	0	0	7	0	14	0	0	0	0	21		
Prairie seedings	0	2	0	0	1	0	9	0	0	12		

Table 5. - continued.

Table 5. Continued. Page 2.

Limestone treatment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	7
Long-term fertilizer treatment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	0	0	46
Fences built (miles)	0	0	0	0	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0.5

Table 6. Habitat management activities completed in 1973 on 537 acres owned by the State of Illinois dedicated as Nature Preserves and managed for the preservation of remnant native flocks of prairie chickens.

Crop Activity	Sanctuary									
	Yeater	Field	McGraw	Donnelley	Otis	Mark 17	Mark 40	Survey	Totals	
Mgmt. of Nest-brood Grasslands (acres)										
Redtop & timothy seed harvest	10	42	0	9	0	16	20	12	109	
Prairie grass seed harvest	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	
Mowing for weed & brush control	26	46	20	17	10	1	2	26	148	
Hay harvest (timothy)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	12	
Pasture grazed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	40	
Firelanes disked (miles)	2.0	2.0	0.2	0.3	0.6	0	1.0	0.6	6.7	
Prescribed burns - March	13	20	8	0	0	0	0	0	41	
Prescribed burns - August	9	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	
Selective basal spraying	0	0	6	2	0	0	0	0	8	
Mgmt. for Booming Grounds & New Sodds (acres)										
Wheat (harvested)	8	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	14	
Soybeans	0	10	8	0	15	0	0	0	33	
New grass-legume seedings	8	8	0	6	0	0	0	31	53	
Limestone applications	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	16	
Fertilizer applications (on crops)	8	10	8	6	15	0	0	0	47	
Herbicides applications (on beans)	0	10	8	0	15	0	0	0	33	
Plowing for beans in '74	7	8	0	12	0	0	11	20	58	
Fences built (miles)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.25	0.25	
Bulldozing ditches & junk heaps (hrs.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.5	5.5	
Waterways disked & seeded (miles)	0.1	0	0	0.2	0	0	0	0.2	0.5	

Table 7. Summary of income and expenses from habitat management on prairie chicken sanctuaries owned or leased by The Nature Conservancy during the past 3 fiscal years.

	Fiscal Year			
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	3-Year Total
INCOME				
Crops	\$3,724.25	\$ 7,509.16	\$16,138.67	\$27,372.08
Fed. Farm Prog.	881.30	1,858.24	877.84	3,617.38
Total	4,605.55	9,367.40	17,016.51	30,989.46
EXPENSES				
Fertilizer, seed, fuel, chemicals, & equipment	4,449.97	5,324.71	1,471.00	11,245.68
Taxes	65.80	8,880.20	5,300.82	14,246.82
Total	\$4,515.77	\$14,204.91	\$ 6,771.82	\$25,492.50
			Balance	+\$ 5,496.96

Table 8. Summary of income and expenses on state owned Nature Preserves (567 acres) managed for prairie chickens for fiscal year 1973-74.

Item	Amount	State Share or Rate	Total
INCOME (to Ill. State Treasurer)			
Wheat	14 acres	20% of crop	\$ 91.05
Redtop & Timothy	109 acres	35% of crop	1,862.33
Soybeans	33 acres	20% of crop	901.52
Hay	500 bales	0.10/bale	50.00
Pasture	40 acres	0.50/head/mo.	24.00
Total			\$2,928.90
EXPENSES (to Ill. Dept. of Conservation)			
Limestone (Casey)	75 tons	4.75/ton	\$ 356.25
Gasoline (reg.)	525 gal.	0.277/gal.	145.44
K. lespedeza (hulled)	200 lbs.	0.85/lb.	170.00
New seeder	1		74.50
Fencing materials	440 yds.	--	404.00
Tractor & mower repairs & servicing	--	--	567.33
Bulldozer rental	5.5 hrs.	25.00/hr.	137.50
Mowing for weeds	26 acres	2.50/acre	65.00
Combining prairie grass	11 acres	10.00/acre	110.00
Total			\$2,030.02
Balance			+ \$ 898.88



Table 9. Income detailed by source and sanctuary to PGC for FY 1971-72.

Source	Sanctuary						Totals
	C. McCormick	Fuson	Galbreath	Butler	Lacey	Loy	
Habitat Management							
Wheat		658.10		117.81			\$ 775.91
Oats				52.08			\$2.08
Redtop & timothy seed	45.36			642.29	206.97		894.62
Hay				160.00	69.50		229.50
Pasture				111.42 <sup>a</sup>			111.42 <sup>a</sup>
Soybeans		573.46			106.61	75.19	755.26
Corn		340.36		332.43	232.67		905.46
Subtotals	45.36	1,571.92		1,416.03	615.75	75.19	\$ 3,724.25
Fed. Farm Programs	86.00	311.81		- -	483.49	- -	881.30
House rent		573.40					573.40
Insurance & electric refunds		28.00		11.69			39.69
Tax refund (Marks, Field, & Otis)							122.93
Advance payment for taxes from heirs			310.17				310.17
Sale of land		10,001.00					10,001.00
Donations							34,461.63
Total Income							\$50,114.37

<sup>a</sup> Balance after deductions for herbicide and house repairs.

Table 10. Expenses detailed by source and sanctuary to PGC for FY 1971-72.

Source	Sanctuary					Totals
	C. McCormick	Fuson	Galbreath	Butler	J. Lacey McCormack	All Donnelley
Habitat Management						
Lime, fertilizer, & herbicide	1,359.07	134.00	1,372.24	644.56	66.85	\$ 3,576.72
Soil samples	10.50					10.50
Seed			71.55			236.40
New disk & seeder parts						554.80
						Subtotal
						\$ 4,449.97
Electricity	30.00					30.00
Termite control		197.00				197.00
Insurance on bldgs.		106.00		14.00		120.00
Survey of sale parcel		175.95				175.95
Survey recording		3.00				3.00
Attorney fees		64.50		38.00		76.00 <sup>a</sup>
House repairs		12.71				12.71
PGFI share of 1967 taxes						65.80 <sup>b</sup>
Rent					800.00	750.00
Appraisal fee (Walters tract)						100.00
						\$ 2,432.96
Interest	1,440.00			1,231.20		570.00 <sup>b</sup>
Land	6,000.00		27,500.00	6,840.00		3,000.00 <sup>b</sup>
						43,340.00

Table 10 - continued.

Table 10. Continued. Page 2.

Subtotal	\$46,011.20
Total Expenses	<u>\$52,894.13</u>

<sup>a</sup> Includes 51.00 for Donnelley West 60 and 25.00 for Donnelley East 60.

<sup>b</sup> Donnelley East 60 acres (Donsbach contract).

Table 11. Income detailed by source and sanctuary to PGC for FY 1972-73.

Source	Sanctuary							Totals
	C. McCormick	Fuson	East 60 Donnelley	J. McCormack	Galbreath	Butler	Lacey Loy	
Habitat Management								
Wheat	159.30	410.14				173.15 <sup>a</sup>	103.04	\$ 845.63
Rye						368.70 <sup>a</sup>		368.70
Redtop & timothy seed		1,939.34				230.00	671.36	3,204.64
Hay		151.60 <sup>a</sup>				61.50 <sup>a</sup>		213.10
Pasture						150.00		150.00
Soybeans		462.14				218.79		2,248.71
Corn						85.04	393.34	478.38
Subtotals	159.30	2,963.22				918.48	1,167.74	\$ 7,509.16
Fed. Farm Programs	- - - - -	707.91	- - - - -	- - - - -	254.92	677.99	217.42	1,858.24
Donations								25,277.81
Total Income								\$34,645.21

<sup>a</sup> Balance after various deductions.

<sup>b</sup> Also included some soybeans from Yeatter Sanctuary.

Table 12. Expenses detailed by source and sanctuary to PGC for FY 1972-73.

Source	Sanctuary									
	C. McCormick	Fuson	East 60 Donnelley	J. McCormack	Galbreath	Butler	Lacey	Walters	Yeatter	Totals
Habitat Management										
Lime, fertilizer, & herbicide		119.99	- - - 80.30	- - -	3,954.19	1,084.34	30.11		16.93	\$ 5,285.86
Soil samples						6.40				6.40
Diesel fuel, brush killer, & sprayer										32.45
Subtotal										\$ 5,324.71
Insurance on bldgs.						14.00				14.00
Electricity	20.00									20.00
Crushed rock	178.20 <sup>a</sup>									178.20
Taxes (1971)	- - - - -	- - - - -	3,721.84	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	307.70	- - - - -		4,629.54
Taxes (1972)	- - - - -	- - - - -	4,250.66	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -		4,250.66
Rent				750.00			800.00			1,550.00
Subtotal										\$10,642.40
Interest	1,080.00		570.00			820.80				2,470.00
Land	6,000.00		3,000.00			6,840.00		10,000		25,840.00
Subtotal										\$28,310.00
Total Expenses										\$44,277.11

<sup>a</sup> Also applied to parking or crossing areas on Donnelley, Fuson, and Yeatter sanctuaries.

**Table 13. Income detailed by source and sanctuary to PGC for FY 1973-74.**

[illegible]

**b - Total does not include 800 lbs. kept for reseedling (value 600.00).**

**C Balance after various deductions.**

Table 14. Expenses detailed by source and sanctuary to PGC for FY 1973-74.

Source	Sanctuary									
	C.	East 60	J.	McCormack	Galbreath	Walters	Butler	Lacey	Loy	Totals
<b>Habitat Management</b>										
Lime, fertilizer, & herbicide			21.07	31.00			758.00	54.06		\$ 864.13
Seed										255.10
Seed cleaning										25.47
Burlap bags for seed										15.00
Tractor, seeder, chain saw parts & servicing										98.45
New chain saw, kit, & oil										190.35
Mowing weeds							22.50			22.50
							Subtotal			<u>\$ 1,471.00</u>
Yardlight & electricity	32.78									32.78
Fence materials				229.60						229.60
Taxes (1972)							- - - 1,023.40	- - -		1,023.40
Taxes (1973)		- - - - -	3,184.90	- - - - -			- - - 1,092.52	- - -		4,277.42
Legal fee						92.50				92.50
Rent			750.00					800.00		1,550.00
								Subtotal		<u>\$ 7,205.70</u>
Interest	720.00		390.00				410.40			1,520.40
Land	6,000.00		3,000.00				6,840.00			15,840.00
							Total Expenses			<u>\$26,037.10</u>

Table 15. Summary of annual income and expenses from PGC sanctuaries for 1966 through 6-30-74 excluding donations, land sales, and payments on land contracts.

Year	Income	Expense
1965	--	69.00
1966	1,154.36	1,146.66
1967	3,577.74	7,333.09
1968 (to 5/31)	409.59	4,861.85
1969 (to 6/30)	4,501.81	11,947.99
1970 (to 6/30)	2,782.22	11,066.24
1971 (to 6/30)	10,460.19	11,148.34
1972 (to 6/30)	5,341.57	8,004.13
1973 (to 6/30)	9,367.40	18,437.11
1974 (to 6/30)	17,016.51	10,197.10



Table 16. Balance sheet for fiscal years ending 6-30-72, 6-30-73, and 6-30-74.

	6-30-72	6-30-73	6-30-74
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash	\$ 76,304.61	\$ 66,181.65	\$ 73,466.00
Land at Cost			
C. McCormick 140A. (1966)	60,000	60,000	60,000
Fuson 163.5A. (1970)	47,999	47,999	47,999
Donnelley 60A. (1967)	31,500 <sup>a</sup>	31,500	31,500
J. McCormack 80A. (1965)	25,000 <sup>a</sup>	25,000	25,000
Butler 160A. (1969)	45,600	45,600	45,600
Lacey 20A. (1969)	8,000 <sup>b</sup>	8,000	8,000
Loy 40A. (1971)	20,000	20,000	20,000
Galbreath 110A. (1972)	27,500	27,500	27,500
Walters 40A. (1973)		10,000	10,000
	<u>\$265,599</u>	<u>\$275,599</u>	<u>\$275,599</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u><u>\$341,903.61</u></u>	<u><u>\$341,780.65</u></u>	<u><u>\$349,065.00</u></u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Obligations on Land			
C. McCormick	\$ 18,000.00	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 6,000.00
Butler contract	13,680.00	6,840.00	
Donsbach contract	9,500.00	6,500.00	3,500.00
J. McCormack lease	750.00 <sup>a</sup>	750.00	750.00
Lacey 80-acre lease	800.00	800.00	800.00
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>\$ 42,730.00</u>	<u>\$ 26,890.00</u>	<u>\$ 11,050.00</u>
EQUITY	<u>\$299,173.61</u>	<u>\$314,890.65</u>	<u>\$338,015.00</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	<u><u>\$341,903.61</u></u>	<u><u>\$341,780.65</u></u>	<u><u>\$349,065.00</u></u>

<sup>a</sup> Former PCFI land.<sup>b</sup> Estimated value at time land was donated.

Table 17. Cash position; income and expenses for fiscal years ending 30 June 1972, 30 June 1973, and 30 June 1974<sup>a</sup>.

	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash Balance 1 July	\$77,005.98	\$76,304.61	\$66,181.65
<b>INCOME</b>			
Sale of Land	10,001.00		
Government programs	851.30	\$ 1,525.75	\$ 887.84
Sale of crops, rent, and refunds	4,455.27	7,509.16	16,138.67
Donations	34,461.63	25,277.81	12,630.74
Total Income	\$49,769.20	\$34,312.71	\$29,657.25
<b>EXPENSES</b>			
Land	\$44,561.20	\$28,310.80	\$ 3,390.00
Leases	800.00	1,550.00	1,550.00
Interest	2,671.20	2,470.80	1,520.40
Taxes	6.00	4,250.66	1,569.66
Misc.	2,432.17	7,853.41	14,342.84
Total Expenses	\$50,470.57	\$44,435.67	\$22,372.90
CASH BALANCE 30 June	\$76,304.61	\$66,181.65	\$73,466.00

<sup>a</sup> The slight discrepancies between figures in this table and tables 7 through 14 are due to differences in bookkeeping between our records and the State Chapter Office.